Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1800. [No. 1992.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

The Stockholders are notified that in Purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation a ſemi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid on *Tueſday* the firſt of *July* next.

Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 20th Inſtant, until the 2d of *July*, enſuing.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 10, 1800.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Has just Received a general Aſſortment of
HARD-WARE GOODS,
which may be had of him, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

Juſt Received, by the Sloop Franklin, from Havanna, and for Sale, by

GOULD & OLIVER MARSH,
White Sugar in Boxes.
Brown Ditto, in Ditto.
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

JAMES CENTER'S
Moſt reſpectful Compliments to the Ladies of Newport—thanks them for their paſt Favours and begs Leave to acquaint them, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia, that new, convenient and beautiful Head-Dreſs lately introduced from London—called the FRIZZETT, with which he would be happy to ſerve them.

He has likewiſe received an Addition to his Aſſortment of Perfumery, and other Articles in his Line of Buſineſs.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

JAMES MUMFORD
Moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors South of the Ferry Wharf,
An Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS.

☞ He propoſes to diſpoſe of them on the moſt moderate Terms.

June 10, 1800.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE,
By ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, *jun. New-Bedford, and*
By JOB SHEARMAN, *Newport,*
A WORK entitled THE POWER OF RELIGION ON THE MIND, in *Retirement, Affliction,* and at the *Approach of Death*: exemplified in the Teſtimonies and Experience of Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their GREATNESS, LEARNING, or VIRTUE.

'Tis immortality,—'tis that alone,
Amidſt life's pains, abaſements, emptineſs,
The ſoul can comfort, elevate, and fill.
YOUNG.

From the Seventh Edition, *Corrected and much Enlarged.*

Advertiſement to the Sixth Edition.

The Compiler of this Work having very conſiderably enlarged the preſent Edition, by the inſertion of a number of additional characters and teſtimonies, the Bookſeller will be under the neceſſity of advancing the price. But as the additions conſiſt of many inſtances of female excellence (in which the former editions were defective) and of other inſtructive examples in the choice of which, the introduction of a ſuitable variety of matter has been carefully attended to; the Editor hopes that theſe conſiderations will prove a ſufficient apology for enhancing the price of the book: and the more ſo, as he receives no pecuniary advantage whatever from the publication.

Beſides the enlargement of this edition, with an acceſſion of freſh Characters, thoſe of the preceding one have been corrected and extended, and the arrangement ſo conducted, as to coincide nearly with the order of time and to diverſify the whole.

☞ *Subſcribers may call as above for their Books.*

Newport, 6 Mo. 3, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

The large and commodious Manſion Houſe, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said Houſe ſtands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front, and 200 Feet Deep. Likewiſe the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes's Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to
V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

The Weather having proved unfavourable, on the 8th Inſt. (the Period appointed for the Sale of the following Eſtate)—It is now poſtponed to WEDNESDAY, *16th June next, when it will be SOLD, at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *at* 11 *o'Clock on the Premiſes* (If not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale)

THE Large, and very convenient MANSION-HOUSE, and LOT of Land, ſituated on the Point, late the Property of *JACOB R. RIVERA*, deceaſed.—The Houſe conſiſts of Six Rooms on a Floor, with a large Shop in Front, and a ſpacious Entry; and on the Lot is a Well of excellent Water, a Ciſtern, and Stable—the Lot meaſures 50 Feet Front, extending from the Street down to the Salt-Water, with ſufficient Room to build a convenient Wharf.—Alſo to be Sold, at the ſame Time, a large handſome GARDEN, about 12 Rods from the Manſion-Houſe, and directly oppoſite Mr. Barton's, meaſuring 100 Feet Front and Rear, and the ſame in Depth, being a moſt eligible Spot for building.—The Terms and Condition of Payment will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Newport, May 12, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,

A new Supply of
Engliſh and India GOODS,
ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, May 5, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,
NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,
A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ſs.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN* Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons concerned That a Libel is filed in ſaid Court, by Chriſtopher Raymond Perry, Eſq; Commander of the Public Armed Ship of the United States called the General Greene; in behalf of himſelf and the other Officers and the Crew of ſaid Ship; againſt a certain retaken American Schooner called the Juno, together with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, as ſhe now lies in the Port of Newport; and that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel at a Special Diſtrict Court to be holden at Newport, on Wedneſday the Eighteenth Day of June, Inſtant, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning of ſaid Day

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, June 2, 1800.

[*The analyſis of President* ADAMS' *Defence of the American Conſtitutions of Government, contained in the ſubſequent proſpectus for publiſhing the work, is an able vindication of thoſe political ſentiments which the illuſtrious author publiſhed, ſome years ſince, for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen; but which, from an unaccountable apathy in the public mind, have been but little read, though often commented on by ignorance and illiberality. Should the editor of the intended edition be encouraged to proſecute his plan, the public intereſt may be expected to be greatly benefited; for ſo expedient is it, in free governments, for the people to know, and to underſtand the natural elements of ſociety, and the pure and ſolid principles of government, that it will not be thought extravagant, when we ſay, that were the political lights which are diſplayed in this unrivalled work, univerſally ſeen and examined, there would be no occaſions for that conſtant alarm, and thoſe increaſed exertions which ſeem to have become neceſſary for the ſupport of thoſe meaſures, on which our national ſecurity reſt.*]

PROPOSAL

For publiſhing a cheap, elegant and correct edition of Mr. ADAMS'S *Defence of the American Conſtitutions; reſpectfully ſubmitted to the enlightened freemen of the United States.*

AT this important moment, when with unuſual induſtry, and the hope of ſucceſs, the enemies of our excellent government are attempting to undermine its foundation, and by calumnies and miſrepreſentation, to remove from office its moſt enlightened and virtuous ſupporters, every engine ſhould be ſet in motion to defeat their black deſigns, and to reſcue the Commonwealth from its moſt imminent danger. Impreſſed with the conviction of this truth, and the efficacy which the political doctrines of this incomparable work would have on public opinion at this time, the Editor is prompted to iſſue theſe Propoſals, and truſts his countrymen will aid the publication by a liberal and extenſive patronage. To thoſe who have read the DEFENCE, no encomium is neceſſary; but unfortunately for our country, it has been read but by few, though it ought to be familiar with all. We have therefore ſelected the following Outline from a pamphlet, publiſhed in the ſtate of Delaware, in 1796, which preſents an ample and correct analyſis of the work.

Outline of Mr. ADAMS's Defence of the American Conſtitutions.

"THERE never was, perhaps, a literary work ſo much talked of, and ſo little *known* in this part of the Union, as Mr. *Adams's Defence* of our *Conſtitutions*.—Let candid and enlightened men judge of its *merits* and its defects by a temperate peruſal. Let every man of honor pauſe before he paſſes ſentence. Is it not to try and condemn without the common forms of juſtice, if any man ſhall, without having even ſeen it, hazard a condemnation of this work, and of courſe of the *character* of one of the earlieſt and conſpicuous men of our revolution? Let the man of charity reſume his ineſtimable principle—and before he condemns ſuch a character, *read the work.*

"As far as I am capable of judging, the following appears to my mind, a ſhort outline of his main doctrine, in the "*Defence* of our Conſtitutions." He calls his work a defence of our free governments, and it is ſo. Theſe governments were cenſured by a M. Turgot, of France, becauſe they had a legiſlature of *two* branches—and an independent executive. He charged, upon thoſe who formed them, too ſervile an imitation of the Engliſh conſtitution. Mr. Adams had heard of the intended views of a faction in Maſſachuſetts to introduce M. Turgot's theory there; to aboliſh their ſeparate executive and their ſenate—and wrote his book, vol. I. to prevent this anarchy.—Before he finiſhed his volume an inſurrection had actually taken place in Maſſachuſetts (1786) the object of which was to eſtabliſh one ſupreme body to govern the ſtate. The *anarchiſt* were then, as they have ſince been throughout the Union, defeated. In order to *vindicate* the *eſtabliſhed Republican* forms of *three branches*, each branch having a negative. Mr. Adams was led to review the ſeveral governments in Europe, wherein the people had any ſhare. He and every man in America new, that we not only imitated the parts of the Engliſh government which were proper to be adopted here, to wit, a ſeparation of the different powers into three branches, the complete independence of the judiciary;—a bill of rights; the *habus corpus*, and the ineſtimable trial by jury; but alſo continued in force the Engliſh ſtatutes that had been heretofore adopted, and the common law of England. Theſe principles of public policy were adopted at the ſame time that we wiſely rejected the name and political character, of a king; a hereditary ſenate or nobility; and a bench of biſhops. The Engliſh government was, *at that time*, and had been for ages, the only one in Europe wherein the people had a ſhare, and in which was to be found the principle that we *had actually adopted* viz. the diviſion of the powers of government into the *one*—an executive; the *few*—a ſenate; and the *many*—a houſe of delegates choſen immediately by the people with a negative on each—His work was particularly a defence of the principle outlines of the government of this ſtate (Maryland) where we have a governor—a ſenate elected for five years by electors—and a houſe of delegates, choſen by the people immediately.

"In the vindication of ſuch a political form, and of ſuch imitations and adoptions from the Engliſh government and civil ſyſtem, Mr. Adams was under a neceſſity of vindicating the Engliſh government, as far as it bore a *comparison* with any at that time in Europe. Wherever his compariſon takes place between that and *thoſe conſtitutions* which he was then *defending*, we always in every inſtance, find that he is *exultingly* in favour of the free conſtitutions of America, and adjudges the palm of glory to them; not becauſe they are called *Republics*, a name given to ſome of the moſt tyrannical governments at this day in Europe; but becauſe the people were actually *ſovereign* and *free*; becauſe they choſe their own *governors, ſenators*, and *repreſentatives* annually; and becauſe there were *no hereditary honours, titles, offices* or *diſtinctions*; and the *powers* of government were carefully *divided*.—Vid. 1ſt vol. 95, 6.—No where does he even inſinuate, that we ought to adopt hereditary firſt magiſtrates, or king or nobility. His whole book was written for the purpoſe of guarding *againſt* a ſtate of things, which might give birth to *ſuch characters* in our free ſtates. He therefore enters into the hiſtory of governments, and developes the conſtituent *qualities* of every civilized and wealthy ſociety. He ſhews the danger of a free government becoming *ariſtocratical*, by pointing out this truth, that in every ſociety, which is highly civilized like ours, there are, and always will be, *inequalities of condition*—ſome rich, ſome indigent, ſome famous, others obſcure; that ſome will pride themſelves on birth, others on talents; that to check theſe *natural tendencies to ariſtocracy*, our governments are wiſely furniſhed with *checks* and balances, by the action of which no one man, nor any of thoſe who are rich, or deſcended from great men, as a body, nor the general maſs of citizens, as a body, ſhall be able to trample on each others rights, as they invariably *have done in all republics* and other governments, where thoſe mutual *checks* and balances of power did not exiſt. The Engliſh Conſtitution, in theory has certain checks, which, for a *monarchy*, have certainly made it one of the moſt free in Europe. But *its* checks and balances, viz. a king and hereditary nobles, Mr. Adams does not wiſh to ſee adopted here; for in page 71, vol. I. he ſays, ſpeaking of the Americans, "*they have not made their firſt magiſtrates hereditary, nor their Senators; here they differ from the Engliſh conſtitution,* AND WITH GREAT PROPRIETY." Can language be more explicit? He thinks any government without *our* checks, a *deſpotiſm*, whether called *monarchy*, or *ariſtocracy*, or *ſimple democracy*. He is for compounding the better features of all and each of theſe three, to make one *free Republic*.

"The feature and quality of monarchy he would popularize (if ſuch a word may be uſed) into a firſt magiſtrate, like a Preſident of the United States, with a *veto*; but obſerve, he would have him *elective*. And that he is a friend to frequent and popular elections, ſee page 96 and 369: to this magiſtrate he would give the *executive power*. *Thus it is given in our unrivalled fede-*

ral ... again; he would check this ... ed ..., the monarchy feature or qual... representatives, the democ... port ... by the aristocratic quality of focie... ...enate. Here he differs from the E... eulogist, because he would not have this senate a *hereditary* body.

"Again, he would have the third branch of government a house of delegates, immediately chosen by the people, to check the natural aristocracy, and the executive. He *defends* the free government of his country in so doing; and proudly *exults* in the *superiority* of her forms over those of every country, including the constitution of England.

"This appears, to my mind, the principal outline of his work. Those among my young countrymen, whose education destines them to learned reflection, and probably to public station, will find in this work a clue to guide both to political knowledge, and to the practice of virtuous sentiment: they will find too, that this learned and able statesman no where substitutes an audacious *philosophy* in the place of *religion.*"

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

AS it is a work of much labour and expence, it will be published after the English manner, in Numbers, each number to contain 64 pages, letter press.

It will be printed on fine paper, with the type used in the "Outline" in this Proposal, which will enable the Editor to comprise the work in 16 numbers, or when bound, in two volumes. ☞ *The London Edition was in three volumes, and sold at eight dollars; the American edition published in 1797, by Mr. Cobbett, was also in three volumes, and sold at six dollars.*

It will be delivered to subscribers, handsomely stitched in blue, at 25 cents each number, to be paid on delivery.

As it may be inconvenient for many persons, particularly at a distance, to receive the work in numbers, subscriptions will be received for the work, to be delivered in Boards at four dollars and fifty cents, or bound and lettered at five dollars.

A seventh Book gratis will be allowed those persons who may procure six subscribers, and in that proportion for a greater number.

If the public seem disposed to encourage the publication, it will be immediately put to press, and finished with all possible despatch.

Subscriptions received by John Russel, *the publisher, at his office, Spring-Lane, Boston, and at the several Book-Stores in town, and by the Post-Masters and Booksellers in the country.* Boston, June 5.

LONDON, April 15.

By an American gentleman who arrived in town on Friday last from Paris we learn, that Buonaparte had accompanied the troops some way out of Paris, upon their march to Dijon. This gentleman passed upon the road more than twenty thousand men, besides the body-guard of the Consul, amounting to two thousand, with three hundred of his officers. He says that, although favourable comparisons are made of Buonaparte's government, with all that have lately preceded it, yet there prevails a very general, though not strong, sentiment of disgust, arising in the extraordinary circumstance of finding this foreigner at the head of the Republic, and in the defect of every title and pretension upon his part to so much pre-eminence.

Individual opinion certainly leans to royalty, though it appears entirely divested of energy, and is not likely, without some shock from abroad, to assume a formidable aspect. If the Chief Consul should find himself either unfortunate in the campaign, or be compelled to any very rigorous measures of finance, this spark might blaze out. It does not appear that the royalists even fan the embers at present. They seem entirely laid asleep by some individual indulgencies, and the novelty of the consideration they enjoy at the Thuilleries. Opinions are much softened on both sides. The republicans have begun, upon their part, to despair of any permanent government under that form, and are retained under its colours more by shame, and their individual interests or fears, than by any positive principle or expectation of success. Even in Egypt, we are well informed that the republican officers have constantly admitted, in every conversation, that some mitigation of the monarchy was indispensible to the re-establishment of the empire. The present state no one appears to think can long endure; and it is evident, that such an opinion is utterly hostile to its duration. The experience of revolutions, and the bitter memory they have left behind them, is the circumstance most favourable to the present government; but such a tenure is far from secure. The consular throne is placed over a mine, which may be sprung almost at any moment, and by any hand.

April 19.

All the accounts agree in stating, that the renewal of hostilities is certain.—— The delay in the opening of the campaign, which may certainly be ascribed in part to the negociations for Peace, may be accounted for from causes entirely different. Both parties, it is to be observed, had much to do in preparing for the ensuing campaign.—— The French had to recruit and reorganize their armies, so much reduced during the last year. Till this was accomplished, till a general plan of operations was formed, till the armies on different points were prepared to act in concert, and support each other, till the army of reserve was in some measure in a situation to give aid, as circumstances required, it was not the interest of the French Government to strike the first blow. On the other hand the departure of the Russians must have in a very considerable degree deranged the plan of the Austrians. It was impossible, all at once, to supply the place they were destined to occupy on the Rhine. Accordingly we find that considerable bodies of the troops have been brought from Italy to reinforce the army in Suabia. Till these arrangements were completed the Austrians could not attempt any offensive operations on the Rhine against an enemy whose positions were very strong, and could not be easily dislodged.

By this delay, the French however, seem to have profited in a greater proportion than the Austrians—The last month has made an important change in their military situation. The Army of the Rhine, it is acknowledged, is numerous and well appointed; the army of Italy has received reinforcements and its most pressing wants have been supplied; the army of reserve will in a few days be assembled in great strength (at least 60,000 men) as troops are on their march at once from every quarter, and must arrive immediately: under the superintendance of an officer of such distinguished talents and activity as General Berthier, it will very soon be a formidable effective force. The departure of the Russians at so critical a moment, in so far as it retarded the opening of the campaign, may thus be considered as having been particularly prejudicial to the cause of the Emperor.

What is to be the plan of operation this campaign on either side is scarcely yet the subject of conjecture, and even military men must find it difficult, from the present posture of the armies, to form an opinion. It is easy to see, however, that the French Government, among many other advantages, has in this respect a superiority, in a point in which last year it was extremely defective. The military genius of Carnot alone may be considered a very great acquisition to the French cause, and Buonaparte has shown that he can appreciate its value. There will be a unity of plan, a regularity of co-operation in every movement of the French military force that must be of the greatest importance. It will multiply in an extraordinary degree its active power.

Upon the whole, we may expect, that the next campaign will be distinguished by very interesting events. It will on both sides display all the resources of genius. It will bring into action all that is refined in the military art. The details of its progress will be no less conspicuous for mental energy, for skill, courage and brilliant achievement than the result will be important for its effects upon the political state of the principal Powers of Europe.

April 30.

Yesterday morning Earl St. Vincent set off from London for Portsmouth, where he will hoist his flag on board the Ville de Paris, and with all convenient speed proceed down the channel to succeed Lord Bridport in the command of the fleet. His Lordship is to have forty-one sail of the line under him, with which he is to watch the enemy in Brest.

YORK *(Penn.)* June 4.

Thursday last, the President of the United States, attended by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, arrived here on his way to the Federal City. He was met on his approach by the cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Fisher, and Capt. Gosler's light infantry, and escorted to town, where he was received by the inhabitants, with ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of respect.

Next morning the officers of the corporation, accompanied by a number of citizens, waited upon his Excellency, and presented the following address:

To his Excellency John Adams, *President of the United States.*

SIR,

The Corporation and inhabitants of the Borough of York, beg leave to express the pleasure they feel, upon the arrival of the Chief Magistrate of the Union.——Your presence strongly renews, in our grateful remembrances, your many, faithful, and important public services; and while we are gratified with beholding you amongst us, permit us to express our grateful feelings, excited by a justly appreciating sense of those virtues, that patriotism and integrity, which has rendered you a most distinguished blessing, and benefactor to your country. As your past life has been so successfully devoted to the service of the American people, it is our fondest hope that Heaven may long continue it, to add still more to the happiness and respectability of that Republic, which you have been so greatly instrumental in rearing.

Accept of our warmest wishes for your personal welfare, and safe return.

JOHN EDDIE, Chief Burgess.

To which he returned an Answer as follows:

To the Corporation and Inhabitants of the Borough of York.

Fellow-Citizens,

I receive with much satisfaction, this friendly address.—In revisiting the great counties of Lancaster and York, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have not only received great pleasure from the civilities of the people, which have deserved my grateful acknowledgments—but a much higher delight, from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of inhabitants, the increase of buildings for utility, convenience and ornament, and the extensive improvements of the soil, have every where given, to the appearances around us, a polish, in some measure resembling those countries, where art, skill and industry, have been exhausted, in giving the highest finishings to the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years.

In return for your kind wishes, I pray for the confirmation and extension to you and your posterity of every blessing you enjoy.

JOHN ADAMS.

Shortly afterwards the President proceeded on his journey escorted by the same military corps which met him on his arrival.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Talbot, of the United States frigate Constitution, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 12th May, 1800.

I have now to acquaint you, sir, that I have for some time since, been meditating an enterprize against a French armed ship, lying at Port Plate, protected by her own guns, and a fort of three heavy cannon. It was my first intention to have gone in with the Constitution, and to have silenced the fort and ship, which had all her guns on one side to co-operate with the fort in defending against any hostile force. But after the best information I could gain, I found it to be somewhat dangerous to approach the entrance of the harbour with a ship of the draught of water of the Constitution.—— Having detained the sloop Sally, which had left Port Plate but a few days before, and which was to have returned there again previous to her sailing for the United States. I conceived this sloop would be a suitable vessel for a disguise: I therefore manned her at sea, from the Constitution, with about ninety brave seamen and marines; the latter were to be commanded by Capt. Carmick and Lieut. Amory, when on shore; but the entire command of this detachment I gave to Mr. Hull, my first Lieut. who entered the harbour of Port Plate yesterday in open day, approached the fort and ship with his men in the hold of the sloop, except five or six to work her in. They ran along side of the ship, and boarded her sword in hand, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. At the moment the ship was boarded, agreeably to my plan, Capt. Carmick and Lieut. Amory landed with the marines up to their necks in water, and spiked up the cannon in the fort, before the commanding officer in the castle had time to recollect or prepare himself for defence. Perhaps no enterprize of the same moment was ever better executed; and I feel myself under great obligations to Lieut. Hull, Capt. Carmick and Lieut. Amory, for their avidity in undertaking to execute this enterprize, and for the handsome manner in which they performed this bold and daring undertaking.

The Prize ship mounts four sixes and two nines; she was formerly the British Packet Sandwich, and from the boasting publications at the Cape, and from the declaration of the officers, it appears that she is the fastest sailer that swims; and that she has ran three or four years, if I forget not, as a privateer out of France, and with greater success than any other that ever sailed out of their ports. She is a beautiful copper-bottomed ship; her cargo consists principally of sugar and coffee.

(OFFICIAL.)

Extract of a letter from Edward Preble, Esq; Commander of the United States Frigate Essex, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 13th March 1800.

Table-Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I arrived here on the 11th inst. with the Essex Frigate under my command. The manner in which I have been received by the Admiral, Sir Roger Curtis, and the Governor, Sir George Young, has been honourable to our Flag, and highly flattering to me.

The day after leaving Newport a snow storm came on, and we parted with the 3 merchant vessels under convoy, and on the 12th January in a heavy gale of wind in lat. 38, 23, N. long. 54, 9, W. lost sight of the Congress, not being able to carry sail to keep up with her without hazarding the loss of my masts.

The 24th of January, in lat. 16, 25, N. long 28, 30, W. our mainmast was discovered to be very badly sprung between decks; every exertion was made to secure it and on the 26th, that object was compleated.

I begin to fear some accident has happened to the Congress, and if she does not arrive by the time I am ready for sea, I shall not wait a moment for her, but make the best of my way to the port of destination, and as the Essex is a remarkable fast sailer, I am in hopes to reach it in season to answer the objects Government had in view in sending me out.

The British have six men of war here; four of which are two Deckers, one frigate and a sloop, some of which have lately returned from a cruise off the Isle of France, after having chased on shore and burnt Le Preciure French frigate the only one which the French had remaining in the Indian seas.

The day after my arrival, each of the captains of the men of war waited on me on board the Essex, with their compliments of congratulation, and I was invited to dine with the admiral on the day following. I received the same attention from the governor—they both appeared to be disposed to render me every service in their power, and to make my stay here as pleasant as possible.

I have this day been presented with a paper from Bombay, which contains the order of the governor of the Isle of France, for the Confiscation of all American property—I am told here the French have several privateers, about the Streights of Sunda, and I am in hopes the superior sailing of the Essex, will enable me to pick up some of them—Every exertion shall be used for that purpose.

The United States frigate Essex, Capt. Preble, left the Cape of Good-Hope the 28th March, for the Straits of Sunda.

June 9.

The report of a correspondence between Lord Grenville and Mr. King, our minister at London, in which the former is said to have "used a tone of haughtiness" on the subject of the pending negociation between this country and France, is totally without foundation.

June 11.

(OFFICIAL.)

Port Republican, May 8, 1800.

Timothy Pickering, Esq.

For the information of the Merchants of the United States I have to announce to you, that the army of Gen. Toussaint, after effecting the capture of Bennet, performed a rapid march across the country, and by its sudden appearance, and the judicious positions that detachments of it were placed in, caused an immediate evacuation of Grand and Petit Guave by the troops of Rigaud. The troops of General Toussaint have been in quiet possession of both of these places for some days past, and a commercial intercourse has already commenced with the port of Petit Guave, which has considerably augmented the prices of American provisions in this market.

As this success has opened to us a communication with a rich country, I flatter myself our trade will be greatly benefited thereby. One certain advantage resulting from this event, and which is highly to be prized is, the stop that it will put to the career of those piratical barges, which have infested the Bite, as they are now deprived of a port in the vicinity of Gonaive to fit out and resort to.

I have the honour to be.
With great respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
Robert Ritchie.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

In the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, the ship Charlotte, belonging to Brothers, Cosor and Co. and the ship Warren, belonging to Messrs. John Murray and Son, of this city, were lately condemned, vessel and cargo. The loss will be very considerable to two of our principal insurance companies.—We understand that the judge, in passing sentence of condemnation, gave as his opinion, and grounded his decision upon it, that a neutral vessel, accustomed to trade to an enemy's port, was liable to seizure on the high seas, even though such vessel might not *at the time of her capture* be carrying goods to an enemy, and though her papers might be in every respect regular.—From this decision, we hear, it is intended to make an appeal.

BOSTON, June 14.

Major-General Hamilton, we learn, has been at Oxford, for some time, to give the necessary directions for the preservation of the public stores, in consequence of the disbandment of the army. The General, we learn, will visit this town, this day, or Monday,

The Circuit Court of the United States, which commenced sitting in town, on the 2d inst. finished term yesterday. Judge Cushing affirmed the decree of the District Judge for the condemnation of the Ship *Les Deaux Anges* and cargo, prize to the United States frigate Boston.

The Electors of President, &c. are chosen in New-Hampshire by the Legislature, as in this state.

NEWPORT, *June* 17.

The General Assembly of this State convened in this Town on Tuesday last—Both Houses formed a *Quorum* in the Morning—The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Estimate of taxable Property was taken up in the House of Representatives, and on Motion of Mr. *E. R. Potter* was postponed until next Session by an unanimous Vote.——Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, were principally occupied in the Trial of private Petitions. A great Part of which were for the Benefit of the insolvent Act.

Before the Assembly proceeded to the Consideration of those Petitions, Mr. BARNES (of the House of Representatives) rose and observed, that he thought it necessary to state some of the Principles which ought, in his Opinion, to govern the Decision of the Assembly in Consequence of the Bankrupt Law of the United States.—Agreeably to that Law, a Debtor must be *bona fide* a Trader after the first *June*, 1800, and must have committed some Act of Bankruptcy after that Day, to entitle his Creditors to take out a Commission of Bankruptcy against him; he must also be indebted in the Sum of 1000 Dollars to one Person or Body Corporate, 1500 Dollars to two Persons, or 2000 Dollars in the Whole—These were the only Persons who were Bankrupts within the Purview of the Bankrupt Law of the United States. All Debtors not within the Purview of that Law, were entitled to Relief from the insolvent or bankrupt Acts of the States to which they belong, whether such Acts were now in Force or should hereafter be enacted.—He thought there were very few, if any, of the Petitioners before the Assembly whose Cases were within the Law of the United States; and that they were, therefore, generally entitled to Relief under the Powers of the Assembly.——As these Principles appeared to be generally assented to, we thought Proper to give them to the Public, for the Information of all Persons who may be interested.

On Saturday Morning both Houses assembled in Grand Committee, for the Purpose of completing the Election of Officers postponed at the last Session, and filling Vacancies, when His Excellency the Governor communicated the Resignation of *John Cooke*, Esq; 4th Senator.—*Samuel Elam* and *John Davis*, Esquires, were then nominated as Candidates for the Vacancy, and on counting the Votes, they stood as follows:

For Samuel Elam, Esq;	38
For John Davis, Esq;	37
Majority for *Elam*,	1

Mr. *Elam* was declared duly elected, and took his Engagement and Seat accordingly.

Benjamin Howland, Esq; was unanimously elected Brigadier-General of Militia, for the Counties of *Newport* and *Bristol*, in the Place of Gen. *Thomas Allen*, deceased.

The Committee appointed at the last Session to report on the Expediency of adopting the Amendment proposed by the Legislature of *Vermont*, for discriminating the President from the Vice-President, in the Election of those Officers, reported at length against the Amendment, and proposed a Resolution to the following effect—"That his Excellency the Governor be requested to inform the Executive of the State of *Vermont*, that the General Assembly of the State of *Rhode-Island* do not think it expedient to concur in the proposed Amendment." This Resolution passed both Houses unanimously.

Charters of Incorporation were severally granted to the "*Washington Academy*" at *North-Kingstown*, the "*Bristol Bank*," and the "*Washington Bank*," at Westerly.

The General Assembly then adjourned, to meet again at Providence on the last Monday in October next.

Yesterday the Circuit Court of the United States was opened in this Town. After Prayer by the Rev. *Theodore Dehon*, the Hon. Judge *Cushing* delivered a concise and pertinent Charge to the Grand Jury.

Samuel Willard Bridgham, Esq; of Providence, was Yesterday admitted and sworn an Attorney and Counsellor of the Circuit Court.

Yesterday arrived here the Schooner Curziah, Capt. James Burdick, in 17 Days from Cape-Francois. The Day before he sailed, arrived there the Schooner Success, Capt. Smith, 36 Days from Salem, all well.

Capt. B. informs, that the Day he sailed, it was reported and generally believed, a Peace between Toussaint and Rigaud had been concluded.

The Frigate Constellation has sailed from the Chesapeake on a Cruize.

DIED.]—At Johnston, Mr. *Isaac Olney*, of that Town, aged 71 Years.

—At Portsmouth (on this Island) Mrs. *Ann Ward*, Relict of Mr. John Ward, in the 72d Year of her Age.

—At Jamestown, on Friday Evening last suddenly, Mrs. *Mary Carr*, Consort of, Nicholas Carr, Esq.

—On Sunday Evening, very suddenly, Mrs. *Barbara Clark*, Wife of Mr. Joseph Clark, late of this Town.

—On Saturday Evening last, the 14th Instant, after a very painful and distressing Illness, in the 35th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Elisabeth Williams*, Relict of Mr. Thomas Williams, and Daughter of Thomas Pollok, Esq; of Newbern, in the State of North-Carolina.—A Recollection of her amiable Disposition—her pleasing Manners, and entertaining Conversation, adds Poignancy to the Grief of the Lady, her Relation and Friend, with whom she lived, during her Residence in this Town, and raises in the Breast of her Companions the most lively Emotions of Sorrow for her Loss.——Her Remains, attended by a Number of very respectable Characters, were the last Evening solemnly interred in Trinity-Church Yard.

To the FREEMEN *of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I DETERMINED many months ago to decline being considered as a candidate for a seat in the *Seventh* Congress of the United States. The private considerations, which induced that determination, still exist, and the present state of our national affairs does not, in my opinion, render an adherence to it selfish or improper. I feel myself warranted by the example of my predecessors in declaring my intentions in this respect, and I hope that I shall not incur, by this declaration, the imputation of presumption in regard to a future election. I am led to make it thus early, by a desire to give every one of you a fair opportunity of bringing forward as a candidate, without even the appearance of opposition to me, the person whom he may deem most proper to represent you in the *Seventh* Congress. And I confess this desire is strengthened by a belief that men, guided by sound principles, and eminently qualified to promote your political happiness, would be equally unwilling to obtrude their services upon you, and to court opposition. At the same time that I express the resolution I have taken, in relation to the *next* Congress, I beg leave to state explicitly; that it is my intention to continue in the office I now hold, until the end of the term for which I was elected. I shall always entertain a grateful sense of the honour twice conferred upon me by your suffrages, and particularly at the last election of representatives of this State in Congress, when you had an opportunity of passing sentence upon my political principles and conduct. I trust I shall serve you with fidelity and zeal, during my continuance in office; and when in a private station, I shall not cease to cherish your great national interests, and to highly value your esteem and approbation.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your fellow-citizen,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, June 16, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

June.	Thermo. 7 A.M. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M. Deg.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
10	66	71½	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
11	69½	73½	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
12	69	75	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	72½	74	NW.	E.	Fair.	Do.
14	64½	69½	NW.	SW.	Fair,	Do.
15	64	68	N.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
16	63	67	N.	SW.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, June 16.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Henry, Jenckes,	Alexandria
Schooner Dove, Price,	Georgetown
Snow Fair Eliza, Littlefield,	Havanna
Sloop Friendship, Cooper,	Dighton
Schooner Betsy, Farnum,	Nassau
Two Sisters, Pierce,	Boston
Sloop Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Brig Susanna, Holden,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Concord, Wardel,	Leghorn
Sloop Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Henry, Jenckes,	Providence
Friendship, Cooper,	New-York
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Schooner Ranger, Hallet,	Boston
Lydia, Garret,	Ditto
Sloop Lucy, Gray,	Ditto
Sally, Spencer,	Richmond
Eliza, Bliss,	New-York
Schooner Two Sisters, Price,	Ditto
Betsy, Farnum,	Providence
Brig Polly, Brown,	Barbados
Sloop Remeo, Heath,	Providence

The Most Worshipful PELEG CLARKE, *GRAND-MASTER.*

THE Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will celebrate the Festival of ST. JOHN, the BAPTIST, on Tuesday the 24th Current, at the Lodge-Room in Providence, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time and Place the Officers and Members thereof, and all the Lodges subordinate thereto, will give their Attendance.——All Brethren within the State, and of the neighbouring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
Newport, June 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

The Drawing of the BARRINGTON MEETING-HOUSE LOTTERY will positively commence Drawing on Monday next, and be continued from Day to Day until completed.

JOSHUA BICKNELL, *Manager.*
Barrington, 16th June, 1800.

*** Tickets, in the above Lottery, may be had at the Book-Store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, in Thames-street, Newport.

A large and beautiful Assortment of
FASHIONABLE
SUMMER GOODS,
Just Received and now Selling, by
GREEN and TILLINGHAST,
VERY CHEAP, BY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Newport, June 16, 1800.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,
On FRIDAY, 20th Instant at Eleven o'Clock,
10 Hogsheads of first Quality Georgia TOBACCO.
GARDNER & DEAN, *Auctioneers.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

Doct. *CHARLES F. BARTLETT*
BEGS Leave to acquaint the Friends of his late Father (Dr. John Bartlett) formerly of this Town—and the Public in general—of his having returned to his native Country, for the Purpose of endeavouring the Re-establishment of his Health (by Change of Climate) which has been destroyed, in Consequence of Fifteen Years laborious Practice in the West-Indies.——He proposes therefore, to remain, perhaps, during the Remainder of his Life here, and resume consequently his professional Business of the Practice of Physic, Surgery and Man Midwifery, in all their distinct and separate Branches.

Doctor Bartlett sensible of the apparent Indelicacy of sounding his own Praise, or of introducing himself in this unusual Manner (by the Faculty) to public Notice, hopes, notwithstanding, his peculiar Situation as a perfect Stranger will sufficiently apologize therefor.

Dr. Bartlett has taken the House of Mrs. Oldfield, on the Point, Two Doors South of the Ferry.

Newport, June 16, 1800.

To the *CURIOUS.*

TO BE SEEN,
At the House of Capt. Robert Potter, near the State-House
A BIRD,
From the EAST-INDIES.——Called the
CASSOWARY.

Its Height is Five Feet, weighs near 100 lbs. and will swallow whole Eggs, Stones, and Apples as large as Eggs.—It eats all Kinds of Vegetables and Fruits.—It will pick a Pea or Raisin out of the Hand of the smallest Child without hurting them; and those of 7 Years of Age can ride it. It will jump to a great Height for Apples.—Those who have seen it, and the Lion, say it is the greatest Curiosity of the Two.

☞ *The Keeper expects to stay in Town until Saturday, to give all a Chance to see it.*

Newport, June 16, 1800.

Was taken up adrift, near Point-Judith, on the 5th Instant,
A PINE SPAR, near 60 Feet long, and 22 Inches thick.——The Owner thereof applying to the Subscriber, paying for taking up, and for this Advertisement, may have it again.

JOSEPH CHAMPLIN.
South-Kingstown, June 9, 1800.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JAMES CARY, Housewright, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit their Claims; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

MARCY CARY, *Executrix.*
BARON F. DYRE, *Executor.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Stockholders* are notified, that in Conformity to the *Charter* of *Incorporation*, a semi-annual Dividend will be declared on the Twenty-fifth, and paid on, or any Time after the Twenty-sixth Instant.

Transferring of *Shares* will cease from the 18th until the 30th Instant.

By Order of the President & Directors,
J. DENISON *Sec'ry.*
Newport Insurance-Office 16th June, 1800.

A NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

To Merchants, Store-keepers, and Tradesmen in general, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL a peculiar pleasure in stating, that you have so generously and generally come forward and subscribed for my work, that (notwithstanding all provisions heretofore made by me) *the Coins and Monies of Account of the principal maritime trading place in* Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Italy, in several of the Windward and Leeward West-India Islands, and many ports in the East-Indies; the whole to be reduced to Dollars and Cents; and the best mode of computing the Exchange with those places explained: together with *a large Sheet-Table of calculations at Compound Interest at 6 per cent. the Tables used in Banks for the determination of the value of gold: the interest for each month from one to twelve months, on every Dollar (without exception) from one to two thousand; and a table of all the Post-Towns in the United States; besides much other generally useful information*,—shall positively be added to the work, entitled, ROWLETT's *TABLES OF DISCOUNT OR INTEREST,*

On every Dollar (without exception)

From one to two thousand; thence on *every ten, fifty, and five hundred, to five thousand, from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, at six per cent, with notes for 5, 7, and 8 per cent, &c. &c.*

The work is dedicated, by permission to the President and Directors of the Bank of North-America, and received in the first twelve days the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States—of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate; of two-thirds of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States; *and of the President and Directors of the different Banks* UNANIMOUSLY, &c.—A list of the whole is printed and attached to the proposals.

It is evident that the work will be no trumpery catch-penny thing; for I do assure the public, that the price of it is reduced very near *one-half*, according to the usual rate at which books sell; and it is my full determination to render it, in point of SUBJECT-MATTER, a valuable acquisition.

With respect to the accuracy of the Tables, too much cannot be said; and I pledge myself that a PREMIUM of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be offered to the first person who shall inform me of a *single error of one cent*, according to the principle acted upon.

To do away all doubts with respect to the expences of the undertaking, I do *most solemnly declare* that they will amount to very near FOUR THOUSAND DOLLALS, and perhaps more, independent of any remuneration for my own trouble in the *arduous business*, and the great expence already incurred for specimens, proposals, advertisements, hand-bills, &c. &c.

I do therefore trust with confidence, that gentlemen will continue to come forward with that public spirit and generosity which characterise the nation, and support the work by subscribing to it without hesitation—otherwise it cannot be published, and I must sit down to reflect upon a CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

I am, with profound respect,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN ROWLETT, *Accomptant,*
Bank of North-America.
Philadelphia, 21st March, 1800.

POSTSCRIPT. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to see Specimens of the Tables, &c. exhibited at the *BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND*, the *NEWPORT INSURANCE-OFFICE*, at *THOMAS TOWNSEND*'s Coffee-House and at the Bookstore of *WILLIAM R. WILDER* Thames-street, Newport, Rhode-Island.

Subscribers are to pay *nothing until the book is delivered* rigorously conformable to all stipulations.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of *ELIZABETH MELVILL*, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL VINSON, *Executor.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

VIRTUE *preferable to* BEAUTY.

HOW unhappy the lady whose charms
Depend on a beautiful skin;
Who doats on the cast of her eyes,
Regardless of graces within.

The rose of her cheek will soon fade,
And languish the love-sparkling eye:
No longer the flatterer smiles;
The lover then ceases to sigh.

'Tis Virtue alone makes us blest,
Its charms true enjoyment impart;
Such as converse, and friendship, and love,
And pleasures which flow from the heart.

These still are encreasing with time,
Such joys will not fail with the night;
But rise, like the Sun from the east,
And beam more ineffably bright.

Oh happy—thrice happy the pair,
Where sense and where beauty are join'd!
With this how she pleases the eye,
With that she enraptures the mind.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 23d Instant, at 11 o'Clock, *A. M.* on the Premises, in Newport (if not previously disposed of at private Sale.)

A valuable and convenient Lot of Land with an old Mansion House thereon (now in the Occupation of Henry Barber, Printer.

The aforesaid Lot is bounded southerly 42 Feet on Washington-Square, near the State-House, and extends 120 Feet back—is bounded on two Streets, and has an excellent Well of Water.

Terms and Condition of Payment will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

JOSEPH BARKER.

Tiverton, 6th Month, 2d, 1800.

District and Port of Newport, May 27th, 1800.

WHEREAS more than Nine Months have elapsed since Twenty Bales of Indigo, Four Pots of Sweet-Meats, and One Piece of blue Satin, were imported into this Port, in the Sloop Juliet, Ebenezer Shearman, Master, from Manilla, which were shipped by William Fitzgerald, who died on her Passage from said Port, and consigned to P. Farrel——and no legal Claimant has appeared to enter and pay the Duties on said Goods; this therefore is to notify to all whom it may concern, that, unless a legal Claimant should appear, on or before the 27th of June next, to enter said Goods, and pay the Duties thereon, they will, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day, be sold at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Mr. Caleb Gardner, in Newport.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

PATENT PERPETUAL LOG.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a Machine for ascertaining to Exactness, a Vessel's Way at Sea, has been invented by CHESTER GOULD, and the Patent Right secured—The Superiority of this Machine in Point of mathematical Certainty to the common Log, renders this Invention of the utmost Importance to the World—said Machine hath undergone many successful Experiments, and is now exhibited to the Public for Sale.

Gentlemen who wish to see or purchase said Log, will please to call at the Store of WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-street where every Information will be given.

Newport April, 7, 1800.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully informed, that having made a Trial of *GOULD'S PATENT SEA LOG* on our Voyage from America to Europe; and by paying strict Attention to the same, found the Principle on which the Machine is constructed to be just, and accurate in its Measurement; but ours being the first that ever went to Sea, and owing to the Badness of the sodering, the fly Wheel failed.

Yet this cannot be considered as any Objection to the Utility of the Machine. I have examined the Machine on its present Construction, and from the Improvements that have been made, agreeably to what was suggested to the Proprietors, can give it candidly as my Opinion, that it is capable of meeting every Circumstance at Sea, Currents excepted, and give the true Distance sailed, and contribute greatly to the Ease and Accuracy of keeping a Ship's Reckoning. (Signed) JOHN GALVEN,
Sailing Master of the United States Frigate.

The Masters and Owners of Vessels are respectfully informed, that Gould's Patent perpetual Sea Log, is now offered by W. R. WILDER, at his Book-store, Thames-street, Newport.

Who has constantly for Sale, a general Assortment of Seamens' Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers, &c. with almost every Article in the Stationary Line.

Newport, May 5, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel; first Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Chest or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; Mess and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or single Barrel,
FOR SALE, BY
C. FOWLER & *Company.*
Newport, May 26, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.
☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.
Newport, April 7, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,
A new Supply of
SPRING GOODS,
Of the latest Importation, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

Also—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.
Newport, June 2, 1800.

TOBACCO.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
First Quality Georgia Tobacco by the Hogshead.
Manufactured Tobacco—such as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.
All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove so.
☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

Lately imported, from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY,*
Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,
THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usually sold at his Store, consisting generally of
Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.
Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.
Ditto in Quarter-Casks.
Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.
India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.
Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.
Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.
Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approved Notes.

April 15, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former assortment, very handsome Morocco and cloth shoes, by the dozen or single pair; red ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muslins; elegant lace and cypress gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; shawls; black muslins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

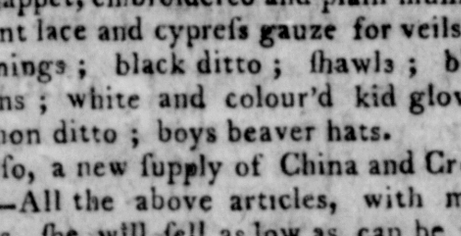
Also, a new supply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, she will sell as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The ESTATE in Thames-street, occupied by the Subscriber.—An excellent Stand for Business. Apply to
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, May 13, 1800.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the BAKING Business, a stout, active Lad, of about 16 Years of Age. Apply to
BENJAMIN HILL.
Newport, May 20, 1800.



Will stand at the Stable of Colonel *GEORGE IRISH*, in Middletown, this Season, the noted Horse YOUNG NIMROD, of Size, Figure, and Blood, which stood at the Stable of Nicholas Easton several Years past. Terms, Five Dollars for an insured Colt, Three Dollars the Season, and Two Dollars for a single Leap.

May 19, 1800.

JOHN BOURNS.

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office
AN elegant Variety of fashionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Assortment of Satins, India Lutestrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

Those who will please to call at his Store, he flatters himself, will not be disappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

FOR SALE,

The STORE, in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Russell——Apply to
W. HUNTER.
Newport, April 4, 1800.

THOMAS HOWLAND,

BROKER,
Most respectfully informs the Public at large, and his *Old Friends* in particular,
That he has commenced the Business of a BROKER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will transact every species of Commission Business, with Fidelity and Despatch. All Orders immediately attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He has for Sale, on good Terms,
Ten Shares in the Newport Insurance Company.
One Right in the Ohio's Company's Purchase.
400 Wt. Deck Nails.
A few Barrels of Real Strain'd Oil.
Three Hogsheads Jamaica Sugars, of a superior Quality.
A few Pieces Dowlas and Oil-Cloths.
30 Wt. Indigo of a good Quality.
New Rice in Tierces.
A few Hogsheads of retailing Molasses.
30 Barrels Herring, in prime Order.
10 Quintals Codfish.
1 Box Glass Ware.
1 Crate Liverpool; Ditto blue & white.
Bohea Tea per Chest, or Half Chest.
A few Pieces German Linens, Diapers, and Russia Sheetings.
2 Barrels prime Pork.
1 Hogshead Tobacco.
And Two Barrels of Lampblack.
A few 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window-Glass.

Newport, May 12, 1800.